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For latest exchange time in London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Port Said, Suez, Port Said, Suez, Port Said, Suez.

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11 1905.

(EIGHT PAGES P. 1.)

# Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company.

The following steamers are intended to leave Port Said on or about the following dates:-

STEAMER	CLASS	DATE	TIME	DESTINATION
ARABIA	1000	11	March	For Suez and London.
ARABIA	1000	11	March	For Suez and London.
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ARABIA	1000	11	March	For Suez and London.

# British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

London and Calcutta Line.

Callings at Suez, Ormuz, Bombay, Calcutta, and other ports.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Grand Oriental Hotel, Suez, Egypt.

Regular weekly Tourist Steamer Departures between Suez and Alexandria, leaving Suez on the following dates:-

For Alexandria, leaving Suez on the following dates:-

For Suez, leaving Alexandria on the following dates:-

# Port-Said to London via Brindisi.

The following steamers are intended to leave Port Said on or about the following dates:-

STEAMER	CLASS	DATE	TIME	DESTINATION
ARABIA	1000	11	March	For Suez and London.
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ARABIA	1000	11	March	For Suez and London.

# Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

New York and Boston Mediterranean Service.

Regular sailings between ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, NAPLES, and SYDNEY, via SUEZ, U.S.A.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# ANCHOR LINE, Limited.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# Deutsche Levante-Line.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

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# Messageries Maritimes.

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# P. HENDERSON & CO.'S LINE.

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# The Elmslie Lines, Limited.

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# The Cook & Son.

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# PRINCE LINE.

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# The Elmslie Lines, Limited.

For further particulars, apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez, 31-18-04.

# NILE STEAMER EXPRESS SERVICE.

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# PRINCE LINE.

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# The Elmslie Lines, Limited.

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## FALL OF MUKDEN.

## COMPLETE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

## GENERAL RETREAT.

## BIG GUNS CAPTURED.

## FUSHAN OCCUPIED.

## FIERCE FIGHTING.

TOKIO, March 10.  
The Japanese occupied Mukden this morning after capturing Tita, an important position on the Russian left flank of Fushan. The Japanese are vigorously pursuing the Russians.  
(Reuter.)

TOKIO, March 10.  
(Official). The Russians, defeated in every direction, began to retire on Wednesday. The Japanese are in close pursuit.  
(Havas.)

TOKIO, March 10.  
The Japanese occupied Mukden at 10 a.m. to-day.  
(Havas.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.  
General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the retreat of all his armies commenced this morning.  
(Havas.)

TOKIO, March 10.  
The Japanese occupied Fushan yesterday evening. They captured all the big guns and threaten to cut the Kirin road.  
(Havas.)

TOKIO, March 10.  
Fushan was occupied yesterday evening. The fighting continues on the northern heights of Fushan. Many Russian guns, including practically all the heavy ordnance, have been captured.

Oyama reports that the enveloping movement which has been practised for some days past has completely succeeded. Very fierce fighting continues in the vicinity of Mukden. A great number of prisoners, and enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, and supplies have been taken.  
(Reuter.)

## MR. C. NICOLAOU'S CONCERT.

The distance that divides the stage from the concert-hall is a subject on which operatic artists are apt to differ widely. While some assume a staid and reserved deportment before a concert audience, others endeavour in a certain measure to replace the platform by the "boards," and to this latter category belongs Mr. C. Nicolaou, whose concert last night at the New Khedivial Hotel was very well attended. We are far from considering that a display of Mr. Nicolaou's histrionic talents was amiss when interpreting what, with few exceptions, was an operatic programme; but it must be borne in mind that, in a concert, such talent is of secondary importance and must not be allowed to serve as a blind to the rendering of music *per se*. Mr. Nicolaou is the possessor of a fine powerful voice, capable of filling any opera house. He cannot therefore but have undergone some difficulty in reducing it to the compass of a comparatively small concert-room, and this caused us to feel that we were deprived of appreciating his accomplishments to their full extent. His programme, as we have said, was largely operatic, and opened with a "Grand Air" from Verdi's *Don Carlos*, in which he was satisfactory, but if anything insufficiently melodious. His rendering of Falstaff's "Air" from Thomas's *Midsummer Night's Dream* was vigorous though a trifle hard. The Drinking Song from Bizet's *Fair Maid of Perth* showed Mr. Nicolaou to far better advantage and was a spirited performance. This was followed by the beautiful "Stances à Lakmé" of Delibes, in which he struck up as somewhat unconvincing. Mr. Nicolaou was decidedly at his best in his interpretation of Handel's "War Song" from the oratorio founded on Dryden's "Alexander's Feast." Here his commanding baritone found its full scope, while his bass notes were truly excellent, and he may be said to have well fulfilled P. Gevaert's dicta (inserted in the programme) as to the vocal requirements for the production of this work. Mr. Nicolaou's manner of singing the "Ballata del Fischio" from Boito's *Alceste* was properly gruesome, while Mephistopheles' *Serenade* from Gounod's *Faust* was given with much élan. In the "Air" from the *Noce de Figaro* of Mozart, he was less happy, but thoroughly captivated the bulk of his audience by stirring their national spirits with several Greek melodies.

Mr. Nicolaou was assisted in his concert by the violin solos of Mr. Afendoulis, who was ably accompanied by Mme. Foscolo; he played with great ease and correctness, if somewhat lacking in verve and sentiment. The "Airs Hongrois" of Tirindelli were well given; but of Tschakowsky's difficult "Canzonetta" he proved himself thoroughly master and quite carried away his audience. In Neruda's "Berceuse Slave" a want of sympathy was noticeable, but the performance left otherwise nothing to be desired. Mr. Félix's pianoforte contributions were, though performed with dash, not entirely up to "concert pitch."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE WHITE STAR LINER "Canopic" leaves Alexandria this afternoon on the continuation of her cruise in the Mediterranean.

ALHAMBRA.—A cake-walk competition will take place at the Alhambra this evening and to-morrow, when prizes will be given to the best dancers. Masked balls will be given after the usual performance on both evenings.

TRAIN OUTRAGE.—Our Luxor Correspondent reports that as the "train de luxe" was passing through on Wednesday night from Cairo, some unknown person fired at the engine-driver and injured him slightly in the hand.

SALT AND SODA CO.—The sales of salt during February amounted to L.E. 20,512.404. In February, 1904, they were L.E. 22,752.186. The total sales since January 1 amounted to L.E. 43,714.102; last year they were L.E. 47,558.267.

SUEZ CANAL.—11 vessels passed through the Canal on the 8th inst., 4 of which were British, 2 German, 1 Austrian, 1 French, 1 Norwegian, 1 Dutch, 1 Turkish. The receipts for the day were frs. 289,179.68, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 2,459,687.03.

CRUISE.—The Austrian Lloyd S.S. "Thalia" is due to arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday next with a number of Jewish pilgrims on board, bound for the Holy Land. The vessel will leave for Jaffa on the 18th inst., after allowing the passengers to visit Cairo.

CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Society at Alexandria will take place on Monday next at the New Khedivial Hotel. A banquet will take place in the evening at which all the members of the society will be present.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st January to 9th March the coal imported into Egypt amounted to 120,789 tons, as against 201,516 tons received last year during the same period. Newcastle sent 23,500 tons, the Welsh districts 67,657, the Scotch districts 16,102, Yorkshire 7,806, and other places 5,724 tons.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—An interesting ceremony will take place at the mission compound in Old Cairo on Friday, 17th inst., when Sir Algernon Coote, Bart. (vice-president of the parent society, and president of the C.M.S. in Ireland), will lay the foundation stone of the "Ethel Pain Memorial Hospital." The Right Rev. Bishop Blyth will conduct the service.

CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.—Electro-pneumatic signalling has been contracted for at this station; but it would, in the opinion of the Railway Commission, be desirable to postpone this work until a more definite and comprehensive plan for the laying out of the whole of the lines in Cairo station and sidings has been decided upon. No estimate or plan for this has been furnished to the Commission, but with the primitive condition of the signalling in all other parts of Egypt, they think that this electro-pneumatic signalling can hardly be necessary.

MR. SCOTT-LESLIE'S FAREWELL.—We would remind our readers that this popular and talented entertainer, supported by Mr. David W. Morton, the well-known pianist, makes his last appearance in Alexandria this evening at Moufferrato's concert-hall, for which occasion an excellent programme has been arranged. Several well-known amateurs are contributing items, among whom may be mentioned, Mr. Walter F. Sarjeant, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. J. A. Purvis, Mr. W. Johnson, and Mr. J. Pearce-Hill. The entertainment takes the form of a smoking concert, and as already a large number of tickets has been disposed of, there is every prospect of patrons spending a most enjoyable evening.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Menes" sailed yesterday afternoon from Liverpool and is due here about the 25th inst., with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The Moss liner "Seti" arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The Moss liner "Pharos" arrived here yesterday afternoon from Constantinople.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. "Congo" arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria on Wednesday afternoon.

The S.S. "Creole Prince," from Antwerp and Middlesbrough, left Malta on Friday and is due here on Tuesday next, with passengers and general cargo.

The Ellerman S.S. "Sardinia" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening from Alexandria.

The Khedivial S.S. "Prince Abbas" will leave Alexandria on Wednesday for Piræus, Smyrna, Mitylene, and Constantinople.

## P. &amp; O. COMPANY.

We are desired to state that the P. & O. Company's main line steamers to Marseilles regularly leave Port Said at 5 p.m. every Monday after the arrival of the 11 o'clock morning train from Cairo, and a steam train awaits the train to convey passengers on board.

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## THE PILGRIMAGE.

## ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, Friday.  
The Khedivial Mail liner "Minieh" and the Russian steamer "Tsaritsa" are the first pilgrim steamers to arrive here on their way home. The former, bound for Constantinople, has on board 1,300 foreign pilgrims, while the latter carries 1,177 bound to Theodosia. The health of the pilgrims is satisfactory, and both steamers entered the Canal in quarantine at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The S.S. "Odessa" left Jeddah to-day with 1,450 Russian pilgrims on board.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, Friday.  
Arrangements have now been concluded between Lloyd's and the Marconi International Marine Communication Company for the equipment of the Port Tewfik station with their system of wireless telegraphy, and the apparatus left London on the 3rd inst. by the S.S. "Victoria," which is due to arrive at Suez on Wednesday night. The apparatus is in charge of an expert from the Marconi Company. The station is expected to be ready shortly, and will communicate with steamers in the Red Sea having wireless apparatus on board.

## THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive attended Friday prayers at Montazah Mosque yesterday.

To-day, his Highness goes to Matrouh and will proceed on his excursion to the Libyan Desert, accompanied by his suite.

## THE STRANDING OF THE "CAIRO."

The enquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the Florio-Rubattino S.S. "Cairo" at the entrance to Alexandria harbour has been concluded at the Italian Consulate. The report of the enquiry, which is being kept private, is to be sent to-day by the Italian Consul-General to the Minister of Marine at Rome, who will in his turn forward it on to the Italian Admiralty.

Captain De Marchi will remain at Alexandria until he receives further instructions.

Efforts are being made to salvage as much as possible of the ship's cargo for the account of the insurance companies interested.

No attempt will be made to refloat the vessel until the salvage operations have been practically completed. The position of the vessel is still much the same as on Monday morning.

The salvage steamer "Hermes" remains in the harbour, but is taking no part in the salvage operations.

## EGYPTIAN MINING.

In its Money article of the 4th inst., the "Daily Telegraph" says:—More business has been reported in the Egyptian group, and the annual report of the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company shows remarkably steady progress. The company, it must be remembered, has 10,000 square miles to deal with, and it has therefore adopted the policy of the floating of subsidiary companies, each of which takes its share in exploring and developing an allotted district. Thus the parent company is not called upon to spend any money, and at the same time is entitled to a third interest in all the mines floated. Mr. C. J. Alford is such a cautious engineer that when he says that he has every reason to look forward most hopefully to the future, it is certain that he has good grounds for his optimism, and it must at least be admitted that he has been singularly right up to the present. The Um Rus, the first baby of the Exploration Company, has probably started its mill ere this, and the Atallah, another rich mine, will certainly become a gold producer in the immediate future. The work which has been done during the past two or three years, and the number of undertakings that have been started on a serious commercial basis, prove that gold mining in Egypt is not the hoax which superficial critics would have had us believe a short time back, and one day the Egyptian Mines Exploration and the Nile Valley, which are the two great parent concerns, may occupy the same position in Egypt as the East Rand and Rand Mines do in Johannesburg.

## MUSSULMAN ART.

The Government of Algiers has formulated a project eminently worthy of French instinct for art. It is to hold in Algiers a general exhibition of Mussulman art, African and Syrian, from the remote centuries of the early Caliphs down to the present day. The exhibition will synchronise with the assembling of the congresses of Orientals and inter-colonial societies at Algiers in April next. All the Arab tribes and all the great African chieftains, Algerian, Moorish, and Tripolitan, have promised every assistance, and the classical periods of Persia, Syria, and the Hispano-Moresque will be represented in every branch of art work. In other words, every century of Arab work, in all its handicrafts, will come under review at their best, and down to their present worst.

## SAVOY HOTEL, LUXOR.

Best and most comfortable, unique for its position on Nile bank. Under German Management. Moderate charges. Patronised by officer of Army of Occupation. Concerts twice daily.

25518-127

## NOTES FROM FAYOUM.

## THE CASSEL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Fayoum, March 9.  
The Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital is doing good work here. Up to this date about five thousand patients have attended the hospital, about two hundred of whom were operated on.

Dr. Macallan, the English oculist, invited me to attend his operations, and I have seen him making different operations such as for trichiasis, artificial pupils, cataract, trichoma, and grafting operations, etc., with excellent results.

## FAYOUM S.P.C.A.

Only yesterday this society was organised here, the Mondir as president and Mr. Way, of the Agricultural Bank, as secretary; there are about thirty members, and it is expected others will join shortly. It is intended to build a hospital for animals.

Major Elgood helped in the foundation of the society here, and it is expected to be of much service in protecting the poor animals in this province.

## FAYOUM ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Nazleh waterfall could generate about nine hundred h.p. which might be used for various purposes, one of which would be to light the town of Fayoum. A Swiss engineer is here preparing a scheme for a company which intends to carry out this work.

## MOUDIR OF SHARKIEH.

Mouheb Bey's many friends here very much regret that he is going to leave the Fayoum for his new post as Moudir of Sharkieh.

## EGYPT'S DEVELOPMENT.

I agree with the writer of "Under the Mosquito Net," that this country is advancing in every way and that everybody can see the difference between Egypt of thirty years ago and Egypt of to-day. The industrious peasant is quite safe now and is working his lands very successfully. But I would ask him to write about backshish and drink, which are checking the development and prosperity of the country. The district employes are continually taking backshish from the peasants. Their chiefs of course know this, but cannot prove it, because the others take great precautions to cover their misdeeds.

## IVORY MARKET.

London, March 3.

The following quantities have arrived for the quarterly sales, April 18:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
East Indian	4	7	1	17
Abyssinian	2	15	1	17
Egyptian	2	5	1	21
West Coast African	6	2	3	3
Lisbon	—	4	2	17
Sea Horse Teeth	—	8	0	2
Waste	2	18	1	0
Total	19	1	3	21

Deliveries since January auctions 41 tons.

Imported Jan. 1 to Feb. 28: 1905, 54; 1904, 37; 1903, 55; 1902, 72; 1901, 45; 1900, 51.

Deliveries Jan. 1 to Feb. 28: 1905, 50; 1904, 41; 1903, 60; 1902, 50; 1901, 54; 1900, 48.

Stock Feb. 28: 1905, 62; 1904, 64; 1903, 75; 1902, 67; 1901, 68; 1900, 83.

Landed during February 15, deliveries 41.

## PASSENGERS' LISTS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per Moss S.S. "Seti" arrived yesterday from Liverpool, via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Malta.—Miss Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. J. Boswell, Mr. H. A. Butler, Mr. R. H. Butterworth, Mr. W. F. Craske, Mr. J. Greenhaigh, Mr. W. M. Halsall, Miss F. E. R. Hall, Mr. G. H. Gildyard, Mr. R. Parker, Mr. A. MacIntyre, Mr. H. Sharpe, Mr. Arthur Smart, Mr. C. D. Smart, Mr. W. Walsley, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Bonana, Mr. Grant, and 17 details of the Army of Occupation.

## DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "Niger," des Messageries Maritimes parti pour Marseille le 10 mars avait à bord:

Miss B. Ulbricht, Baron de la Huesta, M. Ducausan, M. Yansoun, M. Billand, M. et Mme Plan, M. Steer, M. et Mme Guetand, M. Tavernier, M. H. Balmont, M. Deraat, M. et Madame Bassart, Général Larnac, Monsieur Raymond Weil, Mme Mackenzie, Mme Evans, Major Nicholson, Major Cumberland, M. et Mme Ballet, M. Descart, Mlle et Mme Ueltzen, Miss Ary, M. Paquer, Mme Chevallier, Pere Chevallier, Mme Vve Mander, M. Wzrzensnaky, M. Mouradian, M. Jourmiao, Mlle Moritrits et Maxi, M. Alb. Fedeleon et madame, Mme Obert, M. Garkin, M. et Mme Patounas, M. Guidelli.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché en général est calme. Ce matin on a travaillé seulement en Egyptian Estates, en Investment et en Banque Nationale. L'Egyptian Estates fait déjà 3/16 de prime.

Bien que les affaires soient peu nombreuses on même n'elles sur les autres valeurs, les cours cependant se maintiennent fermes; la Banque Nationale reprend même de 27 3/16 à 27 1/4 et l'Agricole de 11 3/16 à 11 5/16.

Par contre la baisse s'accroît en Béhéra de 51 1/2 à 50 1/4, en Delta Land de 8 3/4 à 8 1/16 et en Daira de 25 7/16 à 25 3/8.

Le Crédit Foncier Egyptien atteint maintenant 809 1/2.

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## K. S. C. GYMKHANA.

A very successful Gymkhana was held at the K.S.G. ground at Ghezireh yesterday afternoon in fine weather, and before a large number of spectators, who greatly appreciated the sport provided. Among them were Major-General Slade, C.B., and Miss Slade, Sir Elwin and Lady Palmer, Sir William Garstin, Mr. M. de C. Findlay, O.M.G., and Mrs. Findlay, the Hon. F. O. Lindley, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Carter Wilson, Col. Friend, Coles Pasha, and the Misses Coles, the Hon. A. Stanley, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Astley Friend, Mrs. Scott-Dalglish, Capt. and Mrs. Bayley, Judge Royle, Mrs. and Miss Royle, Crookshank Pasha and Mrs. Crookshank, Capt. Gillson, the Misses Hurley, Mr. Marshal Hewat, Major and Mrs. Delavoye, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, and many others, including all or nearly all the officers of the Army of Occupation and the Egyptian Army.

The events were interesting and in many cases extremely amusing, the hat-trimming and house-keeping competitions being perhaps the best. The Affinity Stakes were easily won by Capt. the Hon. A. Stanley and Miss Hurley from 10 other competitors, while the Dak Race was a hollow victory for Mr. Langley. The hat-trimming competition was greatly enjoyed, the incongruity of the hats, and very pretty many of them were held on by male riders going at full gallop being quite comic. The House-keeping Stakes revealed a sad absence of the higher mathematics among the ladies, who mostly accumbent to the fatal problem of the "herring" and a half that cost 1 1/2 piastres, and of whom one only gave her companion a correct answer. The last event was very interesting, Capt. and Mrs. Bayley and the Hon. A. Stanley, with Miss Hurley, giving a very good display of riding.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—

Bucket contest.—Mr. Mellor.

Novice Stakes.—Capt. Bayley's horse, ridden by Mr. Starkey.

Affinity Stakes.—Mr. Hemp and Miss Laing.

Hat-trimming Competition.—Mr. Dalby and Miss Seymour.

Dak Race.—Mr. Langley.

Ladies' Sourry.—Mrs. Wood.

House-keeping Stakes.—Mr. Dalby and Miss Seymour.

Tilting the Ring.—Capt. and Mrs. Bayley.

## EGYPTIAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

After a most interesting competition, the final round was decided on Thursday last, Mr. D. Morice winning from Mr. E. P. Blencowe after a capital game. Both players were troubled throughout by the strong glare and the keenness of the "greens." The game opened cautiously, play being unexciting for the first 2 holes. A fine iron shot out of a dusty lie enabled Morice to claim the lead at the 3rd hole. This he quickly increased, winning the 5th and 6th by correct play, Blencowe's tee shots running wild. At the 7th both drove well over the rails, but Morice was all at sea in the short game and lost the hole comfortably. The 8th was halved by untidy golf; Blencowe overran his pitch at the 9th and Morice turned 3 up. He increased his lead to 4 up at the 10th, where he rattled in a fine put for 3. A poor tee shot at the next hole found Morice in the sand, and Blencowe, making no mistake, reduced the lead to 3. Morice hit a big shot off the 12th tee and went ahead again, and after correct 4's at the 13th, the match ended on the 14th green, where Morice found his iron shot within 6 ft. of the hole with "2 for the cup."

The following are the full results of the competition:—

1st round.

Capt. MacMurdo beat Capt. Bayley.

Mr. E. P. Blencowe beat Mr. Duncan Miller.

Mr. A. Cameron beat Mr. Scott-Dalglish.

Mr. A. P. Friend

Mr. Mackenzie

Capt. Bigge

Mr. D. Morice

Mr. W. Horn

2nd Round.

Blencowe beat Cameron.

Friend beat MacMurdo.

Mackenzie beat Bigge.

Morice beat Horn.

3rd Round.

Blencowe beat Friend.

Morice beat Mackenzie.

Final.

Morice beat Blencowe.

## "AU DE ROUGE."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Central Tramway Station).

CAIRO.

## P. PLUNKETT,

PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Blouses and

Shirts, and Fancy Material for

Evening Wear. Also Fans, Fancy

Pins, Artificial Flowers, Pearl Neck-

lets, and Chiffons.

Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Hand-

kerchiefs in Real Irish Linen.

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BECK &amp; CO'S PILSENER BEER

BIEMEN.

FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Man-

ager of certain good cereals.

Beware of evilly disposed competitors running

down this very Superior Brand at cheap

prices.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Aziz Pasha Hassan has returned to Alexandria from Cairo.

Sir F. R. Wingate Pasha, Governor-General of the Sudan, is expected at Cairo on Monday from Suakin.

Our Luxor Correspondent states that the ex-Empress Eugénie has arrived there on her way back from Khartoum, and will stay at Luxor for a few days before returning to Cairo.

An interesting story is told by "M.A.P." of the last visit of the Empress to Egypt:—When she last visited Cairo she was in the enjoyment of all that the world could give, beauty of a rare type, admired by all, a happy wife, a proud mother, a throne which she gracefully occupied. It was at Cairo that she heard of a celebrated Dervish, and determined to consult him. Thickly veiled and disguised, she went, accompanied by one of her ladies in attendance, to see him. On entering his abode the Dervish rose, made a low obeisance, and addressed her thus: "Welcome, you are thrice welcome to my humble dwelling, oh, Empress!" Eugénie, vexed and astonished, replied, "How do you know that I am an Empress, and who told you I was coming here?" The Dervish answered: "The stars and Mohamed know everything. I knew since your arrival in Egypt that you would come to me, and I have patiently waited every night, for afterwards I am commanded by Allah to make my last journey to Mecca and die."

The Empress, very frightened, was getting up to leave, for she began to fear this mysterious man, but, summoning courage, she said, in a haughty tone: "It is true that I am the Empress, though no one knows it but my attendant; tell me what you can of my future, tell me all, and tell me truly," at the same time offering him her hand, and showing him the palm to examine; but the old seer never touched her jewelled fingers. Raising himself to his full height, and dropping his staff, he held his hand aloft as in invocation to Allah. Looking down piteously on the dark figure of the Empress, he murmured slowly, "There is no God but God and Mohamed is His Prophet. At your birth the stars foretold for you great power and greater sorrow, for your happiness will only be temporary, but your sorrow will last for ever. You are doomed to lose your throne, your husband, and your son, and wander alone through the world like a lost star."

"These events will not happen at once, for the blow would kill you. To you as an Empress it will not be permitted to enter the land of your husband or son, except by permission of those you despise. You will have to seek a home with strangers, and the dress of woe will never leave your form; your jewels will be but teardrops. I have said." He had scarcely ceased speaking when the Empress, terrified and angry, threw at his feet a purse of gold, crying out: "You base impostor, take the fruit



## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, March 3.

The 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, now at Aden, is expected to return to England early in the spring after eighteen years' foreign service. It will be stationed at Portsmouth. No official intimation has been given of the date of the move of the 2nd Battalion from Egypt to India.

Major H. E. Taylor, Royal Berks Regiment, on giving up the adjutancy of the 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion at Dublin.

Lieutenant Hamilton Hodgson, Lincolnshire Regiment, who has served with the Egyptian Army for the past five and a-half years, has been promoted captain in his own regiment. He had to serve the very long subaltern service period of ten years for his third star. Captain Hodgson was with the 1st Lincolnshire in Kitchener's Sudan Campaign, 1898, and was present at Omdurman (medal, Khedive's medal), with clasp.

Quartermaster Morris, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, lately promoted from the ranks, has joined the 1st Battalion at Derry.

The 2nd Battalion the Buffs at Salisbury Plain will go to Malta in the autumn and after that to India. Curiously, this battalion, although it has been nearly half a century in existence, has never yet been in India, its previous foreign service having been spent in Malta, West Indies, Gibraltar, Natal (Zulu War 1879), Singapore, Hong Kong, Egypt (Frontier Campaign), and South Africa, including the late Boer War, in which it greatly distinguished itself.

It is announced that no reduction will be made in the cavalry force in South Africa. It will consist of four regiments, exclusive of the 2nd, 5th, and 6th Regiments of Mounted Infantry.

H.M.S. "Edgar" has been selected as the flagship of Vice-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, commanding the Particular Service Squadron, in relief of H.M.S. "Ariadne."

There is a whisper going round that the reduction of the Mediterranean Fleet has not met with entire approval at the Admiralty, where "Jacky Fisher" is laying down the law of the "blue water school for ever" in no uncertain manner. Perhaps this view will be emphasised by the deduction of Captain Klado, who would have us believe that the Black Sea Fleet at an early period will be liberated to go to the Far East—the very Far-East. In his just published book the hero of the phantom torpedo boats of the Dogger Bank says—"Is it possible that a Power struggling for its threatened life and having a single arrow capable of striking a fatal blow at the enemy is obliged not to use it? That would be revolting and inadmissible stupidity. We must triumph over diplomatic obstacles." Quite so. Such unconsidered trifles as mutinous sailors, burning arsenals, and a revolted populace do not enter into the calculations of the erudite Klado.

## THE SORROWS OF FUAD PASHA.

## HUMOURS OF PRISON LIFE IN SYRIA.

The rumours that Marshal Fuad Pasha has escaped from his prison house in Damascus, where he has been incarcerated for three years for firing on the spies of the Ottoman Government, who dogged his every footstep, are unfounded. He is still under the hand of the Sultan, and has lately suffered more rigorous persecution.

To Western minds, some of the incident which have marked his imprisonment are humorous in the extreme. The Marshal's servant bears a striking resemblance to his distinguished master, and in this the wily guard who watch the house saw danger. The servant was in the habit of going daily to a restaurant to fetch the Marshal's dinner. On one of these expeditions he was arrested and thrown into prison, and was only released when he had agreed to shave off his beard. It was feared that Fuad Pasha would one day take advantage of the servant's facial likeness and effect his escape, so the precaution of removing the hireling's hirsute adornment was resorted to.

Shortly afterwards an almost equally ludicrous incident occurred. Near the Marshal's house some ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of a railway were proceeding, when Fuad Pasha appeared on his balcony. The troop saluted him, for although he has been deprived of his decorations, he still has military rank. The authorities at Yildiz, being informed by the spies of the respects, at once sent orders to Damascus to erect a high screen of timber in front of the Marshal's windows, in order to prevent him from looking on the street.

The object of all this persecution lies in the Sultan's fear that Marshal Fuad Pasha, who still remains popular, might put himself at the command of the army in Syria, and march inland to attack him from Scutari.

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## CAIRO S.P.C.A.

The accounts of the society for 1904 closed with a balance of L.E.744, being a decrease of L.E.91 from the last year's figures, but the expenditure side of the account includes the sum of L.E.273 for the purchase of L.E.260 Egyptian United Stock. The real surplus was therefore about L.E.182 and the Reserve Fund now amounts to L.E.500. It is considered advisable not to touch this fund but if possible to increase it. We have already mentioned the unfortunate decrease in subscriptions and donations, but we note that the fancy dress ball at Ghezzeb kindly arranged by Mr. Baehler benefited the society's funds by L.E.24, and we are glad to hear that this year's ball has been even more successful.

Without going into all the details of expenditure given in the report, we notice that the subvention given by the society to the Traffic Police was raised in the past year to L.E.168 and will be further increased. Grants-in-aid to the branches at Assiout and Tantah must also be noticed, and the grant for the construction of two drinking troughs by the Assouan branch.

During the year 2,429 animals were arrested, against 3,795 in 1903, and 2,451 were admitted to the infirmary, as against 1,937 in the previous year, while the number discharged as cured rose from 1,832 to 2,345. The honorary secretary specially notices the increase of efficiency and zeal on the part of the traffic police, and remarks that as many as 30 animals are constantly sent to the infirmary in the 24 hours as a result of their activity. The number of convictions obtained for various forms of cruelty to animals showed a most satisfactory diminution of over 4,000, the total being 6,252. There were also about 1,100 cases of administrative punishment for furious driving, overloading, etc.

At the annual meeting of the general committee of the Cairo S.P.C.A., held in March, 1904, it was decided that an official request in the name of the committee should be addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, to the effect that instructions should be issued to the moudirs, forbidding the fellaheen to use, when ploughing with horses or donkeys, yokes of the kind employed for buffaloes.

The committee have sustained a serious loss in the death of Tigrane Pasha, who took a great interest in the work of the society. Tigrane Pasha was always present at the annual general meetings, and his advice and sympathy were of material assistance in furthering the objects of the society, of which he was such a prominent member.

(To be continued).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—After reading your article, in yesterday's "Gazette," on the S.P.C.A., it struck me it would be an excellent plan if boxes for collection were put in each hotel. At present there is simply an open list on notice-board at the hotels requesting donations from visitors, but without stating where such donations can be paid. As a large number of visitors to this country have only a limited time for sight-seeing, naturally they have no time to spare in making enquiries as to whom donations could be paid, and this, much to the detriment of the S.P.C.A. fund. By having boxes, with a short notice, in prominent positions asking for assistance for the society, I feel sure many visitors would be only too happy to drop in small sums for the fund, which at the end of season would produce a considerable amount for such a deserving society as the S.P.C.A. I would suggest the collecting box be made with opening large enough for letters, as many people might prefer enclosing cheque or paper money.—Yours faithfully,

P. BLACK.

Cairo, March 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think that you expect a little too much from our visitors. No doubt those in sympathy with the objects of the society, and able to subscribe liberally to its funds, make their contributions at home, and it is hardly to be expected that, in arranging their holiday tours, they will take into account subscriptions to philanthropic objects, in providing the necessary funds for their trip to this country.

But there is a way in which they may be reached, and I am surprised that it is not more readily adopted by the committee of the society in Cairo. Our visitors are here for pleasure, and will no doubt spend their money all the more freely if to pleasure can be added the feeling that in enjoying themselves they are helping to do good. It is not too late even this season to get up one or two entertainments, the profits of which should be given to the S.P.C.A. Would not the company, for instance, who are giving such an excellent representation of "The Pirates of Penzance" arrange another performance for so excellent an object? Probably, if approached, they would willingly do so.

The letter of your correspondent "S.P.C.A. of A." has just come under my notice, and I am surprised to find on enquiry that there is no central committee of the S.P.C.A. acting on the whole of Egypt. It seems to me that such a central body is absolutely necessary for the proper carrying out of such work as this in Egypt. Branch committees in all important centres by all means, but how can the work be thoroughly and efficiently done without a central body who are able to provide for the enforcement of the law in every district throughout the country? I fail to see how isolated local action, dependent entirely upon purely voluntary effort on the part of individuals, can be made really efficient, or cover the whole of the ground that requires attention, and most certainly the advantages that the Cairo committee enjoy in facilities for obtaining funds should be exercised for the benefit of the community at large.—I am, etc.,

T.A.

Alexandria, March 10.

## SUDAN RUBBER.

Amongst the products of the Sudan which have been looked forward to as likely to prove of the greatest commercial importance are "rubbers," the demand for which in the European market is always on the increase, and especially for those of superior quality. In Anglo-Egyptian Africa, as well as in British Africa, these are furnished, not as in Brazil, Central America, and certain parts of India, by large trees, but, as in Malaya, by creeping stout-stemmed shrubs, with ornamental flowers and fruit, which mount to the summit of the highest trees, and belong to the natural order "Apocynaceae." There appear to be at least two or three of these rubber-timbering creepers in the Sudan, and especially one known to the natives of the Bahri-Ghazal Province as "odiloh" (1), but of which the botanical name has not been promulgated; this produces rubber of a very superior quality. The best of these plants belong to the genus "Landolphia"; but little progress has yet been made in the development of the industry, owing to the absence of suitable machinery for extracting the rubber, and to the dirty processes as yet in vogue for preparing it, which prevent its acceptance in the European market except at a very low rate.

We now learn that the Congo Administration has succeeded in bringing into the market a species of Landolphia as yet scientifically unnamed; but which is known familiarly as "Grass rubber," and has already brought a small fortune to the treasury of the King of the Belgians. From a paper recently read before the Linnean Society by Mr. Thomas Christy, of the famous firm of T. Christy and Co., commercial druggists, London, it appears that this plant is a low growing one which has the property of throwing out long shoots, or roots, when only a few feet from the ground, and it is these roots which furnish the rubber; it is mostly found amongst grass which has sprung up in a forest clearing after a fire—hence its popular name. The roots contain a white fibrous mass which is, comparatively, dry and elastic, and replaces the ordinary milky sap.

By bruising with a machine the skin of these roots, with great care so as not to break up the fibre, the latter is easily separated and rolled into balls having the appearance of being made of thick tape. The roots contain about 18% of pure rubber fetching from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. and immense quantities from the Congo have already been disposed of at these prices. This species of rubber plant is abundant in British Africa, and especially in Rhodesia, where it has hitherto been ignorantly neglected, but the trading companies, having become suddenly alive to its commercial importance, are now vying with one another in promoting its development. Many hundreds of young plants grown from seed have been successfully started in Ceylon. Let us hope that the Sudan Government will lose no time in a search for the "grass rubber," and in obtaining its share in the immense profits now being realised with it by the Congo Government.

A. H. S.

P.S.—Should the concentration of the rubber sap into fibre, in the shoots or roots of the Congo plant, turn out to be due to the effect of the destructive and wasteful forest fires so frequent in tropical Africa, which thus develop a new habit in life to this species of "Landolphia," we may indeed say, "Pour quelque chose malheur est bon."

(1) Report on Forests of Bahri Ghazal, by A. P. Braun, 1901.

## SUDAN TRADE.

The following figures showing the approximate increase of trade in Nahud in the Kordofan Province may be of interest. Previous to 1903 the returns are not sufficiently accurate to be of value, though they were first commenced towards the end of 1901.

In the case of Budaa, i.e., cottons, suksuk, sugar, &c., the values are those given on the passes. The values for ivory, feathers, &c., are Nahud values given by merchants there; the weights are taken from the passes issued there. In all cases, therefore, neither values nor weights are likely to be excessive.

	1901	1904	Increase
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Budaa Imported	30,497	64,165	33,678
Exported	21,098	2,420	6,72

The balance is employed chiefly for sale there, though no doubt a certain amount is taken by small dealers for sale in outlying villages. The exports are chiefly to Darfur, Dar Fertit (via Shakka), and to Dar Jange.

The exports to Khartoum and the East were as follows:—

Description	1901	1904	Increase	
Kantars	L.E.	Kantars	L.E.	
Ivory	570	14,960	871	20,142
Feathers	278	1,068	301	15,540
hino horn	4	33	10	97
Tobacco	293	701	777	1,145
attle		5,67		2,407
				(decrease)
Total	31,419		63,453	(not)

			1,928
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The ivory comes from Dar Fertit, Dar Jange, and small quantities from Darfur; feathers from Dar Hamar and Darfur; Rhino from Dar Fertit; tobacco all from Darfur, the cattle from Dar Jange and Darfur.

The decrease in cattle in 1904 is chiefly due to the bad prices at Omdurman. The above figures do not include cattle sent to Dar Jange, of which no record has hitherto been kept. This will be done in 1905.

The merchant anticipates a large increase this year in ivory and some increase in feathers and cattle, but there will be a large decrease in tobacco due to the partial if not complete failure of the new crop in Darfur this year.

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## EGYPT'S IMPORTS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

BY STANLEY DORLING.

Broadly reviewing this subject, one is, in spite of the relative insignificance of British imports, perhaps less ready than ever to sympathise with the Home Manufacturer. Statistics for past years show a singular scarcity of British imports in connection with the building trade. On the other hand, the increase in Continental importations is particularly conspicuous. If one listens to any exponent of Protectionist views, one hears, that with an open field, British trade holds its own. Egypt has no preferential tariff, yet in one item only in connection with this trade, namely sanitary goods, does Great Britain beat her Continental neighbours. Steel joists, builders' ironmongery, Portland cement, tiles, (both roofing and flooring), plumbing material, glass; one could almost enumerate the builders' entire requirements, and still not find a British production. The reason is not far to seek; the stock of British manufactured builder's goods in this country is almost nil. Yet in many cases, more particularly in ironmongery, the British article, when obtained either direct from the makers, or through London buyers, is better and in many instances cheaper than its American or Continental equivalent. One would naturally assume that, if this be the case, British goods must hold their own or even surpass all competitors. This leads us to consider in whose hands is the building trade in this country? Who are the consumers of building material? On every hand one sees buildings in progress, but for one large structure in the hands of a large firm, there are a dozen small buildings in the hands of small firms. We may, for the moment, grant that the large contractor knows where to get the best and cheapest goods; every week his London and Continental buyers inform him as to relative prices. But take the enormous number of small firms, several Italian, the majority native; as their requirements crop up, it is to the local vendor they must go. This brings us back to the question of stocks in the hands of the local vendors. Whatever his stock of goods may be, they are certainly not British. Once more then we are led to the old recommendation so often quoted by this Chamber, to British manufacturers, namely, send capable travellers, push the British article. In many branches of the trade, were this done, a large amount of business could be brought to Great Britain. But to go a step further, it can unhesitatingly be stated that almost the entire trade of builders' ironmongery could be captured by the home manufacturer, if his goods were suited to this market.

It does not lie within the scope of this short article to give details of requirements, they need careful study on the spot by technical men. Sufficient to state that conditions are necessarily widely different from those at home. The Marseilles productions, roofing tiles, hollow bricks, &c., enjoy almost a monopoly in Egypt, suffering only some slight competition from Italy. The English tile or slate is never seen here. Marseilles tiles delivered on works in Alexandria run £5 per thousand. The larger size, however, gives great covering capacity, a square metre consisting of 16 tiles, which runs out at 15/3 per square (100 ft.).

It is possible British tile makers may get down to this price. Moreover, with their superior and lighter article as compared with the French production, the English tile would allow a roof of lighter scantling to be constructed. This would highly recommend them to architects in a country like Egypt, where timber is dear. English Portland cement is largely imported and used by builders, but a cheap quick-setting quality would always find a market. Flooring tiles are in great demand in Egypt, which is at present met by local manufacturers, who supply a cheap pressed cement tile. The article is most inferior, but it is made to meet the requirements and sells widely. Rolled steel girders of British make are never seen here. On this subject it is impossible to say anything, but rather to ask the managers of British rolling mills why the British girders should be 65% dearer than their Belgian or German fellows of similar section. The old reply of superior quality counts for nothing, the Continental production is good enough, and consequently sells. In closing these few remarks one might perhaps draw the attention of English producers to the fact that of all trades probably none has shared in such a large degree the phenomenal prosperity of Egypt during the last two years as has the building trade. But be that as it may, only those in the trade know how keen is competition, and how the necessity for purchasing the cheapest material is forced on the builders. Hence if home markets are to supply this trade, the urgency of producing cheap suitable material cannot be too clearly impressed on those desirous of making a bid for Egyptian business. It can safely be said, that Egypt having once started on her career of prosperity, her progress will not be stationary. Each year will show her in the ascendant. Her extraordinary natural resources alone are a guarantee. Therefore a little time and money spent by English producers catering for builders' requirements here will, we feel sure, find an ample return in the future.

## NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

The "Statist" remarks:—We understand that the National Bank of Egypt will pay for the past year a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, against 6 per cent for the preceding year. No official announcement to the effect has yet been made, for the meeting will not be held for some days. But we believe on information to be quite correct. The bank, admirably managed, and, as our readers know, Egypt has been making great progress. Consequently, the business of the bank is increasing so steadily and rapidly, that not only is it able, as we have just said, to pay a high dividend, but it has decided upon a new issue of capital. The existing capital amounts to £50,000 shares of £10 each; and we understand that the new issue will be 50,000 shares, which will raise the capital to 300,000 shares, £3,000,000 nominal. The issue price of new shares, we believe, will be £20. All shows the progress the bank is making, and no doubt encourages speculation. Egypt, we have already said, has done wonderfully well of late, and, in spite of the fall in the price of cotton, is doing well still. If there is a good Nile there is no reason to doubt that the prosperity will continue. Therefore there is a speculative spirit abroad, and it looks as if there were a good deal of speculation in the share of the National Bank of Egypt, for as we write they are at 27½, and the other day they were over 28. This seems an exaggerated price for security receiving 7 per cent dividend. No doubt the speculators argue that buying now they will get "rights" and so on, and that the bank is making so much progress that the dividend will be increased steadily in the future. We have not the least intention to disparage the Bank. We feel sure, on the contrary, that its progress will be steady. At the same time, we venture to think that 27½ is an extravagant price for an 8 per cent share. As we have already stated, the nominal capital of the Bank will be 300,000 shares when the new issue is made. At 27½ the market estimate the value of these 300,000 shares at the immense sum of 8¼ millions. What business must the purchasers of the shares at present price expect the bank to do? And what profits must they anticipate it to make in order to be able to pay a dividend that will justify such a price?

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## UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I lay a thinking"

Ingoldby.

In the Commonplace Book to which I referred last week I found the following little fable:—

"A centipede was happy quite  
Until a toad in fun  
Said "Pray which leg goes after which?"  
This worked her mind to such a pitch  
She lay distracted in a ditch  
Considering how to run."

The writer of these lines must have been thinking a little—perhaps a good deal—of some of the things that we daily see in nature which human intelligence is utterly unable to account for and which the more we think about the less we can understand. We may devote a lifetime to analysing and going into the minutest details of any one branch of science, and discover facts of the most vital importance to the well-being of the community, but when we come to the why and wherefore of it all, we get no nearer than the centipede who doesn't know "which leg goes after" which.

And then we build elaborate theories and men and women devote their lives to the study of various systems of philosophy. Volume after volume is written, and great reputations are made by writers of the most brilliant natural gifts and intellectual abilities. But the mystery of life remains unsolved, and all is summed up much in the same way as in the passage which concludes Herbert Spencer's autobiography, in which he refers to "the insoluble questions concerning our own fate: the evidence seeming so strong that the relations of mind and nervous structure are such that the cessation of the one accompanies the dissolution of the other, while, simultaneously, comes the thought so strange, and so difficult to realise, that with death there lapses both the consciousness of existence and the consciousness of having existed."

"Thus religious creeds, which in one way or another occupy the sphere that rational interpretation seeks to occupy and fails, and fails the more it seeks, I have come to regard with a sympathy based on community of need: feeling that dissent from them results from inability to accept the solutions offered, joined with the wish that solutions could be found."

In these words, written at the age of 73, when his life's work was ended and the great biologist felt that he was incapable of further mental effort, Herbert Spencer confessed his inability to solve the great question, not so much of future life as of the life around us, and there are many passages in the works of Huxley, Darwin, and other great scientific authorities, that prove that they too recognise as fully as Spencer the impossibility of solving the riddle.

Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge extend their researches into occult phenomena, but while getting perhaps a stage further in the direction of proving future existence and showing that "the mighty atom" is indeed a far mightier thing than was supposed, they and other investigators on these lines fail as completely as the rationalists in giving us any explanation of the problem of life.

Meanwhile all this striving to attain to the impossible is continually furnishing us with fresh discoveries, and new facts are constantly being revealed in nearly, if not quite, all departments of science, that are extremely helpful to all who seek to improve the conditions under which life is lived. Sometimes one is disposed to wish that a halt could be called while practical application was given to the discoveries which have not as yet been made use of for the benefit of humanity.

The nations are too ready to use the newest discoveries in explosives, not to assist men to make Mother Earth give up her treasures so that hidden wealth may be applied—as it should be—for the common weal, but to make the engines of slaughter still more deadly than before, and to help to pile up the dead into ramparts behind which their comrades can go on fighting.

Can anything more horrible be imagined than the tales of slaughter reaching us daily from battle-fields, where hundreds of thousands of men are doing their level best to kill each other, in order to possess territory that belongs to neither?

And what can show more clearly than these frightful examples of man's inhumanity to man how impossible it is to conceive the plan on which the government of this world is based? It is my firm conviction that within certain limits man has absolute free will, though how far these limits extend it is impossible to say. At all events they are probably sufficiently large to enable him to become the arbiter of his own destiny.

And what is true of the individual may be equally true of the nation, so that we may see

in a collective form the very same errors (and worse) that we see in the person, exemplified in the conduct of the community at large, and with as woful results.

But as we reflect upon all the things that make us sad and perplexed, the thought that there is an overruling Providence and a wise and just government of all things, is a very consoling one, and as we find out from our own individual experiences, that much that we have been disposed to doubt in past times is indubitably truth, so we can derive comfort in the thought that whether events shape themselves as we would have them, or in apparently just the contrary direction, we can patiently await the day when we shall no longer see 'through a glass darkly.'

When one gets on to a subject of this sort there is so much to say that I find it extremely difficult to condense into a limited space the thoughts that crowd upon me, and perhaps I have already said enough to give food for reflection for a good many hours to those who, like myself, like to ponder on some of the mysteries of life.

In a future paper, though not perhaps next week, I will tell of some of the lessons I have learnt from a study—and much experience—of occultism and occult phenomena. Much that comes under this term at present will probably soon be recognised as practical and applied science, for the term "occult" simply means that the laws governing certain manifestations are not yet understood. Magic only means wisdom. (Magi—wise men).

T. A.

## CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

According to the latest returns good progress is being made with the extension northward from the Victoria Falls of the Cape to Cairo Railway, and there is every reason to believe that railhead will be at Kalomo, the administrative centre of North-West Rhodesia (Barotseland), before next June. The further extension of the line for a distance of 250 miles beyond Kalomo will be taken in hand by the Mashonaland Railway, which is working the line from Umtali, Salisbury, Bulawayo, and northward, and the terminus of the new extension at Broken Hill will be reached early next year. There will then be continuous railway communication from Capetown to within a hundred miles of the south-east corner of the Congo Free State, a total distance of some 2,000 miles.

On the Victoria Falls-Kalomo section fifty miles of earthworks are finished, and at least twenty-five miles of rail laid. For the purpose of the Kalomo-Broken Hill extension, and for other matters connected with the development of the country, the Mashonaland Railway is about to issue two and a-half million 5 per Cent. Debentures, which will be guaranteed by the British South Africa Company.

The terminus of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph is still at Ujiji, in German East Africa, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, pending discussion as to the possibility of employing a system of wireless telegraphy for some of the more difficult stretches of country to the north on the proposed route of the telegraph line.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in London last week, Sir Charles Palmer, of Newcastle, brought up the question of the management of the Suez Canal and the rates charged for trading steamers. He urged that the managing committee in London ought not to be a self-appointed one, and moved a resolution that the owners of all classes of British shipping making use of the canal should be adequately represented on the committee. He said that with the conclusion of the war in the Far East there would be a great development of trade with the East, and the canal would become a great factor to our commercial prosperity. He urged that the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office should be asked to approach the canal company with a view to their sending over representatives to confer with the English shipping community.—Col. Giffey, of Liverpool, seconded this, and it was agreed to.

## DAILY WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY OBSERVATORY.

Direction of wind... N.E.  
Force... Light  
State of Sea... Slight  
Time of day... 3.3  
Time of day... 3.3  
Time of day... 3.3

REMARKS.  
The morning began fine but the afternoon had a threatening appearance from the N.E., there being dark and heavy rain clouds. During the night the weather changed for the better. Fine and clear weather prevails this morning. Barometer steady.

## SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.

OLD ROYAL ST., ALEXANDRIA.

Greatly enlarged and improved. New Chef.

Unrivalled cooking. English specially catered for.

Tel. 1099-14, 1099-15.

## EGYPT IN THE HOUSE.

## BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Weir asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in view of the fact that the charges made on the Government of Egypt for the maintenance of British troops had recently been increased from L.E. 84,825 to L.E. 97,000 (£100,000), whether the British force had been in any way increased.

Earl Percy: The answer to the first paragraph is in the negative. The contribution from the Egyptian Exchequer has been fixed, by agreement between the two Governments, on the basis of the amount by which the cost of the garrison in Egypt exceeds the cost of its maintenance at home. Its present strength is as follows: One battery Royal Field Artillery, one battery Mountain Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, three battalions infantry.

## TREATMENT OF EGYPTIAN PILGRIMS AT SUEZ.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Weir asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the Khedivial Mail Steam Ship Company, which possess the monopoly of carrying Egyptian pilgrims; kept them waiting upwards of ten days at Suez without food or shelter before allowing them to embark; and would he consider the desirability of representing to the Government of Egypt the expediency of communicating with the steamship company on the subject, with a view to prevent a similar cause for complaint in future pilgrimages?

Earl Percy:—If the hon. member will furnish me with full particulars, inquiry will be made, but matters of this kind primarily concern the Egyptian authorities, and do not seem to call for the intervention of his Majesty's Government.

## SAFETY OF PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. Weir asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 22nd ult., having read to the fact that out of the 16,000 pilgrims of Egyptian nationality who had started on the pilgrimage of Mecca only 100 had availed themselves of Government protection by travelling with the Mahmal, would he, in view of the ill-treatment suffered by pilgrims last year when passing through Turkish Arabia, consider the expediency of communicating with the Turkish Government in order to secure some kind of protection for the pilgrims who are not accompanying the Mahmal?

Earl Percy: As I informed the hon. member yesterday, matters of this kind primarily concern the Egyptian Government. Representations have been made to the Turkish Government, and it is hoped that there may be no further cause for complaint.

## INFANT MORTALITY IN EGYPT.

On the 23rd ult., Mr. Weir asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that in Egypt one-third of the children of the native population die within twelve months of birth, and that another third die before they reach five years of age; and would he consider the expediency of suggesting to the Government of Egypt that some inquiry should be made with a view to arrest this heavy infant mortality.

Earl Percy: Yes, Sir.

## THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

A graphic, vivacious, accurate, and entertaining account of a pilgrimage to Mecca by Hadji Khan in 1902 has lately been published. Several travellers have already given us descriptions of this Mohammedan function, as well as of the Ka'bah, the sacred shrine of Mecca, but Hadji Khan, being by birth an Islamite, had more opportunity of observing his co-religionists than men of other denominations who go there disguised, and require to be on their guard to escape detection, while his avowed agnosticism in the matter of belief prevented superstition blinding his eyes. What he saw and what he heard make one of the most enlightening and captivating books about the East ever written. He does not think much of the highly-paid clergy who have charge of the Ka'bah, for they are allowing the place to fall into ruin, while they pocket the revenues that ought to be used for its repair; but he pays just tribute to the enthusiasm of the rank and file of Islamism. While he was passing through the sacred shrine this feeling got the better even of his own agnosticism, and the song, "Labbaik Allahomma Labbaik," describing the oneness of the Almighty, coming from thousands of throats, brought a feeling of awe upon him, and compelled him instinctively to join in its chorus, while, as he says, he rubbed his nose on the floor. The fountain of Zem-zem is described as "neither sweet nor bitter, neither fresh nor salt, neither scented nor stinking, but appears to be a mixture of all these qualities, from which it would seem that it would make the fortune of any syndicate of speculators who could get hold of the place to exploit as a chalybeate spring. Slavery still exists in Arabia, and it is interesting to learn that a woman, if she be young, and "good to behold," costs from £20 to £50, while a man can be got at prices ranging from £15 up to £40.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

## THE INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN

Administrative and Commercial Directory, By Mr. STEPHEN POTTIER.

THE EDITION FOR 1906 contains up-to-date information which is absolutely reliable.  
All changes in the names of streets and numbers of houses have been introduced in the list of addresses.  
On sale at the leading Cairo and Alexandria bookshops.  
1099-14, 1099-15.

SISTERS OF CHARITY  
RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT  
CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP.

## SISTERS OF CHARITY

All-Over United States Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.

From a Catholic Institution in Ohio comes the following recommendation from the Sister Superior:  
"Some years ago a friend of our Institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character."  
"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

## SISTER SUPERIOR.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic Institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.  
Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies.

Another recommendation from a Catholic Institution in one of the Central States written by the Sister Superior reads as follows:  
"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach."  
"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."

## SISTER SUPERIOR.

A prominent Mother Superior says:  
"I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it."  
"For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8, 1901.

bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna."

"I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have no doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished upon request.

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of those with whom they come in contact, but they minister to their bodily needs. They are as skilled

as trained nurses in their treatment of diseases and are looked upon as messengers of good cheer by countless patient sufferers.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body. A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane, restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations.

The Sisters find Pe-ru-na a Never Failing Safeguard.

Peruna is such a remedy. The Sisters of Charity know this. When catarrhal diseases make their appearance they are not disconcerted, but know exactly what remedy to use. These wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. They realize that when a disease is of a catarrhal nature, Peruna is the remedy. Dyspepsia and female weakness are considered by many to be entirely different diseases. That dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach and female weakness is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs the Sisters are fully aware, consequently Peruna is their remedy in both these very common and annoying diseases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

## NEW EGYPTIAN CO.

La New Egyptian Co (Limited) a été constituée au Capital de 500,000 actions à 1 £ l'action.

Elle a émis 293,879 actions complètement libérées—plus 100,000 obligations à 5 %, dont 55,000 sont payées et 45,000 restent en réserve.

Les travaux de colmatage du Nil constituent une part de ses opérations. Sept emplacements ont été choisis à cet effet dont 5, soit Sohag, Garf Sarhan, Rodah, Schech Fadyil, et Saadati, ont déjà des terrains remblayés; on estime l'ensemble à 1,500 fed. Des lots déjà sont loués de 3 à 5 £ le fed., ce qui représente déjà le 7 % des débours.

La Société a acheté 3,875 fed. de la Daira Sanieh. En y ajoutant les terrains achetés du Gouvernement et de la Daira Administration, cela fait environ 7,000 fed. Vu l'augmentation du prix des bons terrains, on peut en évaluer le prix de 60 à 70 £ le feddan.

La Société a vendu un tout petit lot de 80 fed. à 150 £ le fed. Par ces simples faits, il est aisé de se rendre compte si la New Egyptian Co., peut réaliser de beaux bénéfices.

La Société n'est pas restée inactive dans les autres branches. Elle a obtenu du Gouvernement Egyptien une concession d'une durée de 40 années, lui accordant le monopole de la Navigation à Vapeur sur le lac de Menzaleh. Elle a eu environ la moitié des actions privilégiées de la "Menzaleh Canal Navigation Co" ce qui lui assure un grand intérêt dans l'affaire qui est considérée comme excellente.

La "Sudan Development Co" est maintenant virtuellement incorporée à la New Egyptian Co et sa flotille est exploitée, sous la garantie du Gouvernement du Soudan. Elle fonctionne régulièrement de Khartoum au Lado, d'une façon efficace.

La Société a demandé au Gouvernement du Soudan d'étendre ses affaires par l'acquisition de terrains; les pourparlers sont en très bonne voie. Notre personnel installé à Khartoum s'occupe aussi du commerce en général.

La Société est également intéressée en Abyssinie par l'"International Ethiopian Railway Trust" au chemin de fer de Djibouti à Harrar.

La Société a encore bien d'autres affaires en vue, dont elle poursuit les négociations.

Il est certain que la Société basant ses affaires sur des principes solides et honnêtes et ménageant les préjugés et susceptibilités des indigènes, doit forcément avoir une forte position et une grande part dans la prospérité toujours croissante du pays.

## Vinolia FOR THE SKIN.

SOAP - For Delicate Sensitive, Irritable Skins.  
5 kinds: Premier Floral, Toilet (Otto), Medical, and Vestal.

CREAM - For Itching, Face Spots Eczema, and all Skin Irritation.

POWDER - For Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, &c. In White, Pink and Cream Tints. — 4 Size

Sold Everywhere.

## Brand's Essence of Beef FOR INVALIDS.

Invaluable in cases of Exhaustion from any cause.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BRAND &amp; Co. Ltd., Mayfair, London, W.

## THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH,

(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

I. Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.  
II. Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil.

WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT FOR:

Abd-el-Maguid el Abd Bey, Choubrah-el-Namleh, 4,000 cubic metres per day.  
Société Anonyme des Monnaies d'Egypte, Cairo: 700 cubic metres per day.  
Brasserie des Pyramides, Cairo: 1000 cubic metres per day.  
Shakir Bey-el-Rhouy, Talbieh: 4000 cubic metres per day.  
A. Leban, Ice manufacturing plant, Alexandria: 700 cubic metres per day, etc. 24,487-12-1-906



## EGYPTIAN MINING ACTIVITY.

In view of the existing activity in Egyptian Mining, the Directors of the London and Paris Exchange have retained the services of a competent Mining Engineer, whose reports on the present position of the various properties in the country are of the greatest importance. This information is at the disposal of Clients. Correspondents contemplating investment in Egyptian Mining should be well advised to communicate with the Exchange before doing so, and thus avoid the loss of capital incurred by the purchase of worthless securities.

The London & Paris Exchange undertakes the purchase or sale of all classes of Mining Securities on the London Stock Exchange and Continental Bourses.

Head Office: 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

## LONDON &amp; PARIS EXCHANGE,

GENERAL BANKERS.

Head Office: 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Branches: A.M.C., Birmingham, London, Manchester, Newcastle, and other principal cities.

## LEFORT KAIT BEY

## LA TOUR DES ROMAINS

Nous recevons à ce sujet la lettre suivante:

Monsieur le Directeur  
de l'Egyptian Gazette

Permettez-moi d'accompagner de quelques observations l'entrefilet paru dans votre estimable Journal en date du 6 courant et signé Deltaner.

Il faut avant tout constater, pour l'honneur de la vérité, que le jour même (15 Mai 1904), où grâce à l'amabilité de M. le Professeur Schweinfurth, le fait que l'on est en train de procéder à des démolitions dans le fort Kait bey de votre ville, a été porté à la connaissance du Comité, celui-ci par la voix de son Président a demandé au Ministère de la Guerre de faire surseoir à la démolition. Ce qui fut fait. Ensuite un accord est intervenu entre les deux Administrations pour les travaux à exécuter, bien entendu, en excluant du programme tout travail de démolition.

Il était certes très regrettable de voir tomber sous la pioche des démolisseurs le fort Kait bey qui est la seule et unique tour historique à Alexandrie, et le Comité n'a pas moins regretté de n'avoir pu intervenir en sa faveur que lorsque la silhouette si pittoresque de ce fort a été terriblement endommagée.

Sur ce point nous partageons les regrets exprimés par M. Deltaner, le signataire de l'article, mais nous sommes loin d'être de son avis en ce qui concerne la Tour dite des Romains. Nous ne comprenons pas pourquoi en défendant si chaleureusement le fort Kait bey, on peut montrer tant d'indifférence, pour ne pas dire autre chose, à l'égard de la Tour de Missallah.

Cette tour qui est bien une œuvre de l'art arabe et qui représente le dernier vestige des travaux de fortification de la ville d'Alexandrie du côté de la mer, mérite l'intérêt du public et toute la protection du Comité. Aussi n'a-t-il jamais été question de la reconstruire mais tout bonnement de la consolider par une simple maçonnerie afin de la conserver à l'état où elle se trouve.

Si cette tour se trouvait au Caire, qui est beaucoup plus riche qu'Alexandrie en monuments arabes, on n'aurait jamais songé à sa démolition. D'ailleurs d'après une entente intervenue entre le Comité et l'ex-Administrateur de la Municipalité d'Alexandrie, la Tour de Missallah se trouvera un jour placée dans l'un des angles d'un square que l'on doit prochainement créer dans son voisinage, et nous sommes sûrs que ce point de la ville ne fera qu'y gagner.

Le sort de cette modeste tour est celui de bien d'autres monuments de tous pays, où après s'être acharné à vouloir les démolir, on finit par les laisser subsister et par la suite on est très heureux de les avoir conservés.

Esprons que ce sera encore là le cas de la Tour de Missallah dite des Romains.

Le Caire, le 9 mars 1905.

## La Conférence Judiciaire

La réunion de la conférence judiciaire internationale aura lieu mercredi prochain au ministère des affaires étrangères. A cette séance les ministres plénipotentiaires prendront officiellement connaissance des propositions de la Commission technique qui doivent faire l'objet de la discussion.

On ne sait pas encore si une seule séance suffira pour épuiser l'ordre du jour. Les Ministres transmettront ensuite les résolutions définitives de la conférence aux puissances dont ils sont les mandataires et auxquelles il appartient de prendre une décision définitive. Ce n'est qu'après l'approbation des puissances que sera rendu le décret khédivial promulguant les réformes qui auront été adoptées.

## Les terrains du Port-Est

Une séance du Conseil du Tanzim s'est tenue hier à la Municipalité. Parmi les questions les plus intéressantes qui ont été discutées, figurait celle du lotissement des terrains du quai.

## Les travaux du quai

Mercredi dernier le Comité des Travaux Publics s'est réuni sous la présidence de M. Foster. Etaient présents M.M. Zouro et Cumbo, membres, M. Chataway, administrateur, et M. Quellenec, ingénieur-conseil de la Municipalité. Toute la séance a été consacrée à étudier une solution des réclamations concernant les travaux du quai.

## AVIS

L'Administration des Wakfs privés de S.A. le Khédive met en adjudication les deux entreprises des travaux nécessaires aux façades Est et Ouest de la mosquée d'El-Rifai.

La présentation des offres aura lieu jusqu'au lundi 20 mars 1905 à 10 heures du matin.

Tous ceux qui désireront concourir à cette adjudication pourront prendre connaissance des plans, dessins et cahiers des charges à l'Administration des Wakfs au Palais d'Abdine ou au bureau situé à la maison No. 35, rue El-Maghrabi vis-à-vis de la bourse, tous les jours de 3 h. à 5 h. de l'après-midi excepté les vendredis et les jours de fête.

Les offres, qui devront être faites pour chaque façade séparément, seront adressées sous pli cacheté au Directeur des Wakfs Khédiviaux privés et porteront le nom de l'entrepreneur.

Les concurrents devront se présenter à l'Administration à la date fixée munis des garanties nécessaires.

Les offres faites après le délai sus-mentionné ou qui ne seront pas accompagnées des garanties ne seront pas admises. Il en est de même des offres présentées sous un nom collectif ou celui d'une société.

L'Administration se réserve le droit d'accepter ou de refuser toute offre sans en donner les motifs.

Les garanties pour les travaux sus-mentionnés sont les suivantes: 280 L.E. pour démolition, reconstruction et travaux d'embellissement de la façade Est.

350 L.E. pour démolition et escalier en marbre de la façade Ouest.

25565-3-1

## The Menzaleh Canal &amp; Navigation Co.

## Société Anonyme.

## AVIS

Il est porté à la connaissance des actionnaires de The Menzaleh Canal & Navigation Company, Société Anonyme, que le Conseil d'Administration a décidé de remettre, sans frais, des titres au porteur aux actionnaires qui libéreraient leurs actions en effectuant par anticipation le versement du solde dû sur les actions, soit une Livre Egyptienne par action, aux Censeurs de la Compagnie, Messrs Hoare & Russell, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Le Caire.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration,

Signé: J. G. ROGERS.

Le Caire, le 10 mars 1905.

25571-1

## Société Foncière d'Egypte

## AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire, aux termes de l'article 30 des Statuts pour le Lundi 10 Avril 1905, à 4 heures de relevée, au Siège Social au Caire.

Tout actionnaire propriétaire de 20 actions au moins qui voudra prendre part à la réunion devra faire le dépôt de ses actions avant le 6 Avril 1905.

An Caire: au Siège Social.

A Alexandrie: chez Mess. R. Rolo Figli & Co.

L'Administrateur-Délégué

JOSEPH A. CATTAU BEY.

25567-3-1

## "The Nile Land and Agricultural Co."

Les porteurs de certificats provisoires entièrement libérés de notre société sont priés de se présenter à partir du 15 Mars courant au guichet de l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank pour effectuer l'échange contre les actions définitives au porteur.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration

Signé: SIDNEY H. CARVER.

Alexandrie, le 11 Mars 1905.

25572-3-1

## Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 10th March, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

FROM

The Company's Offices.

Postal Telegraph Office.

London 11 89

Liverpool 8 80

Manchester 14 —

Glasgow 10 —

Other Provincial Offices — 80

## MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

9 mars

Beyrouth et Port-Saïd; 14 h., vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camugli, ton. 2266, aux Messageries Maritimes.

10 mars

Trieste et Patras; 2 j. 3/4, vap. autr. Carinthia, cap. Marassi, ton. 1734, au Lloyd Autrichien.

Syrie et Limassol; 2 j. 1/2, vap. all. Lesbos, cap. Erichsen, ton. 1222, à Stross.

Liverpool et Malte; 3 j., vap. ang. Seti, cap. Thomas, ton. 1994, à Moss & Co.

Constantza et Smyrne; 4 h., vap. all. Kyprus, cap. Freiman, ton. 1385, à Stross.

Odesa et Cavak; 5 j., vap. ang. Pharos, cap. cap. Hewart, ton. 1442, à Moss & Co.

11 mars

Constantinople et Pirée; 40 h., vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderlich, ton. 851, à la Khedivial Mail.

Manchester et Malte; 3 j., vap. ang. Scottish Prince, cap. Evans, ton. 1235, à Grace & Co.

DEPARTS

9 mars

Messine et Gènes; vap. ital. Singapore, cap. Cossovich.

Syrie; vap. franç. Salazie, cap. Bellegarde.

Syrie; vap. ott. Seyar, cap. Dadicos, sur lest.

Hodeidah; vap. ott. Garcia, cap. Kier, sur lest.

Djeddah; vap. ang. Foldin, cap. Cossens, sur lest.

Naples et Boston, yacht ang. Canopic, cap. Bartlett.

10 mars

Naples et Marseille; vap. ang. Vectis, capit. Thompson, sur lest.

Candie; vap. hell. Byzantion, cap. Mavromatis.

Marseille; vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camugli.

Pirée et Odesa; vap. russe Tobitatchoff, cap. Heyman.

Syrie; vap. all. Therapia, cap. Stean, avec une partie de la cargaison de provenance.

Constantinople; vap. russe P. Spoliansky, cap. Catonsky, sur lest.

CLOTURE

DE LA

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

6 h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre...N.R. Tal. 12 1/8 à 5/32

Janvier... " 12 1/16 " 3/32

Mars... " 12 7/8 " —

Mai... " 12 27/32 " 7/8

Juillet... " 12 25/32 " 13/16

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J...N.R. P.T. 56 35/40 à 57 —

Mars... " 55 20/40 " —

Avril... " 56 5/40 " 10/40

Mai... " 57 — " 5/40

Fèves-Saïdi

Sept.-Oct...N.R. P.T. 80 20/40 à 81 —

Mars... " 75 — " 10/40

REMARQUES

Coton...Nouvelle récolte: Marché ferme et actif. Bonne tendance.

Récolte actuelle: La séance de l'après-midi a été favorable. On croit toujours à l'existence d'un découvert sur mars qui par moments est coté comme le mai et par moments 1/32 de plus.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars Tal. 12 27/32 à —; plus bas pour mars 12 3/4 à 25/32. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mars 12 7/8 à —; plus bas pour mars 12 13/16 à —.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers.

An moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient les suivantes:

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible. Beurrés: Même cours. Futurs avril: 6 31/64.

Liverpool: coton américain: Futurs mai-juin: 4.07. Futurs oct-nov: 4.13.

New-York: cot. amér.: Futurs mai: 7.47.

Graines de coton. Nouvelle récolte: Négligée et plus faible.

Récolte actuelle: Marché soutenu quoique peu actif.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars P.T. 55 25/40 à —; plus bas pour mars P.T. 55 15/40 à —. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour mars P.T. 55 25/40 à —; plus bas pour mars P.T. 55 20/40 à —.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte: Marché nul.

Récolte actuelle: Cours nominaux.

Alexandrie, le 10 mars 1905.

## COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5 h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 12 13/16 Livraison Mars

" 12 13/16 " Mai

" 12 3/4 " Juillet

" 12 1/8 " Novembre

Marché ferme

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6 h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 12 7/8 Livraison Mars

" 12 27/32 " Mai

" 12 25/32 " Juillet

" 12 1/8 " Novembre

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 16,682

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12 h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 13 — Livraison Mars

" 13 — " Mai

" 12 29/32 " Juillet

" 12 3/16 " Novembre

Marché ferme

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12 h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 13 — Livraison Mars

" 13 — " Mai

" 12 29/32 " Juillet

" 12 3/16 " Novembre

Marché ferme

## MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

11 mars 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons—Clôture du marché du 10 mars: En demande, prix ferme. La semaine clôture: Marché calme, bonnes qualités demandées.

BEURRÉS

Fair, tal. 9 1/2 soit de baisse

Fully Fair, " 10 " "

Good Fair, " 12 " "

Fully Good Fair, " 12 " "

Good, " 13 " "

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FATOUM

Fair, tal. 7 1/2 soit même prix

Fully Fair, " 8 1/2 soit 1/2 de baisse

Good Fair, " 9 " "

Fully Good Fair, " 11 " "

Good, " 11 1/2 " "

ABASSI

2me tal. 13 1/2 à 15 soit 1/2 de baisse

1re " 14 " 15 " "

Extra, " 16 " " "

NOVICH

2me qualité " 3 à 4 soit 1/2 de baisse

1re qualité, " 1 " 2 " "

Extra, " 3 " 4 " "

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: La demande est meilleure

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. 18,428 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 14,182

Graines de coton.—Invariable

Disponible Ticket

Mit-Affé—Même cours Rien

Haute-Egypte—Même prix Rien

Blas—Calme

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 117

Bakara: " " 108 " 115

Fèves—Même situation

Arrivages de la nouvelle récolte = 3 sacs d'Assiout.

Saïdi.—Rien

Fayoum: disponible: Rien

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 83

Lentilles.—Même allure

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 120

Orges.—Sans changement

Cond. Saha P.T. 53 à 55

Maïs.—Soutenu

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 88 à 90

## OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 21019—cantars

8408. Prix P.T. 55 à 66 cond. franco-wagon, contre même jour en 1904, can. 4498

## CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandria, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 45,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

C.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE) par Cantar

Province Behéra

Damanhour... De P.T. 135 à 215



The IDEAL MILK FOODS for HOT CLIMATES.

## The 'Allenburys' Foods.

The "Allenburys" Foods give strength and Stamina, and supply all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone. They promote perfect health, and give freedom from digestive troubles and the disorders common to children fed on farinaceous foods, condensed milk, or cow's milk.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Depot in Cairo:—E. Dell Mar, 25, Aout.



## REKHA-RA.

THE TOMB OF PHARAOH'S VIZIER.

The tomb of Rehma-Ra at Abd-el-Kuma is one of the most famous sights of Thebes, and its beautiful painted scenes and long inscriptions form the chief authorities for our knowledge of the life and wealth of Thebes during the golden age of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Portions from the tomb have been published by Mr. Percy Newberry, but the long inscription, which contains the address to Rehma-Ra on his installation as Vizier of the Pharaoh, has not been translated before. As this text with slight variations occurs in other vizierial tombs, it was probably a recognised form of exordium used at the ceremony of installation. It is especially remarkable for its high principles of equity and justice. It begins with the words: "These are the principles enjoined upon causing the minister and vizier Rehma-Ra to receive advancement." The inscription then takes the form of an address delivered by the King. "Thus saith the King. Take heed to thyself in all that is done in the divan of the Vizier; for behold it is the support of the whole land. The Vizier must not be weak, but stern when calling on men to speak. Above all he must not show favoritism; he must not set his face towards the officials and councillors, or make favorites among the people. His duty is to administer the law to the credit of his master, and for its advancement." We read: "When a man is in the household of his lord, he doeth that which is good for him, and not that which is good for others." Above all, the Vizier, as the Lord Chief Justice of Egypt, must be absolutely impartial. "What God abhors," we are told, "is partiality. Thou shalt regard him whom thou knowest like unto him whom thou knowest not, and he who is near unto thee as one who is afar off." So also this official was warned against anger or display of temper. "Be not angry with a man wrongfully; be angry only in such matters as merit anger." He is also warned against harshness, for too great a display of power may produce the popular idea that the judge is an oppressor. He is to unite right and justice with the powers of his office.

These instructions, given more than three thousand years ago to the highest official in the land of Egypt, are indeed a striking proof of the perfect character of Egyptian civilisation, and the extent to which the law of mercy and justice was enforced during the best days of that ancient empire. Perhaps some of these precepts might well be recommended to those in authority in modern Western nations engaged in the difficult problem of social and judicial reform.

## CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB, PORT SAID.

The committee, in presenting their report and accounts for the past year, state that the club is making progress and is successfully carrying on its philanthropic work. Messrs. Geo. Newnes, Ltd., sent a handsome contribution of magazines and publications in May last, for which the committee feel deeply grateful. They regret, however, to have to say that contributions of literature have been fewer during the past year. A special appeal is now made to all interested in the welfare of seamen, to assist by contributing supplies of reading matter, otherwise the committee will be compelled to draw on their scanty funds to meet the growing demand for literature. The committee tender their thanks to the Catholic Truth Society of England for their generous help, also to many kind friends who have given aid with donations, monthly subscriptions, and reading matter. They also acknowledge with gratitude the encouragement received from the French Consul-General at Cairo—who has kindly consented to become a patron of the club,—the American Consul-General at Cairo, as also from many of the local consuls and steamship agents. The committee are full of hope that shipowners will help them with financial support to carry on and extend the benevolent work.

## LADIES &amp; GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

## AN EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL ON THE COTTON WORM.

The Government have just brought out a decree to compel proprietors to destroy the cotton worms appearing in their fields, and to authorise omdehs to call out labour from the villages to help in the work. The life history of the cotton worm is well known. There is the common cycle of moth, egg, worm, chrysalis, and then moth, &c. The moth should be made familiar to every school child in Egypt and the life history explained.

A pamphlet has recently been published in Arabic and French by Moussa Ghaleb Bey, a Government engineer of the P. W. D., in charge of Wadi Tumilat Tefiche. It is a pity it was ever written. He says that 10 years ago he published a study in which he indicated the means to be taken to prevent the evil, and that he now returns to the subject after long experience and minute observation.

An elementary knowledge of insect life would have enabled the Bey to direct his observations to more purpose. We are told the majority of agriculturists believe the worm is produced from dew, and that these people have no notion of natural science or zoology, but that others knowing natural science declare that a certain kind of moth deposits its eggs on the leaves of the cotton plant, that these eggs become worms, and the worms in turn become moths. The chrysalis stage is ignored altogether. The author starts a theory of his own that the eggs are floating in the air like other eggs, germs, and microbes, and during the night descend on the plants. According to him the moths never lay eggs directly on the leaves. It would serve no good purpose to describe the mistaken notions of the author. There is a good deal of "post hoc propter hoc" argument in support of his theories. Whilst the practical Egyptian agriculturist is generally wrong in his explanation of causes, his practice is usually better than his theories. The preventative measures suggested are (1) Earthen sowing, (2) Wider distances of plants, (3) Diminution of irrigation, (4) Frequent hoeing. Whilst these measures are all good in their way, they refer rather to the general treatment of the crop, and can hardly be considered remedies for cotton worm. The pamphlet is quite useless as a contribution on a subject of vast importance to Egypt, and it is so full of errors that we hope it will not have any wide circulation, even amongst those who believe the worm is produced from dew. It is a case of the blind leading the blind. The Khedivial Agricultural Society should immediately issue a short pamphlet describing the cotton worm, and giving illustrations, life size, of moth, egg, worm, and chrysalis. Whilst ignorance is bad, wrong teaching is worse.

\* Note sur les mesures préventives contre l'apparition du ver du cotonnier, par Moussa Ghaleb Bey. Translated by Aziz Metadiah, Triato Secretary to Moussa Ghaleb Bey. Le Caire: Imprimerie A. Costagliola 1904.

## "A BALLADE OF EGYPT."

By an unfortunate error which occurred in printing the concluding portion of "A Ballade of Egypt" by Baroness de Malortie in our columns on February 18th, the following lines, which should have appeared at the commencement of the instalment, were wrongly placed, and were inserted out of their proper position:

Bring me my habbabs and yashmak then,  
May Allah shield me should my lord be wroth,  
For never have I walked where there were men.  
But now with speed Murad let us go forth  
I hear the Muezzin the call to prayer  
Introduce not, lest our coming counts as sin,  
So all might miss the blessing prayed for there,  
When the great Prophet hands the a-king in—  
Sunset had fallen on the thirsty plain,  
Dusty and waterless, night brought no rest,  
The men were wending to their huts again  
But on the way, hope stirred in every breast;  
They saw a form advancing—like a sack  
And in respect, each man had turned his back.

## THE SPOKEN ARABIC.

## A QUEER GRAMMAR.

In the preface the author says that his object in increasing the number of grammars of the colloquial Arabic is to put into the hands of students a book which is above all practical. He cites several excellent publications, such as Spitta's and Vollar's, which, evidently, he does not consider practical enough. We are, therefore, anxious to see how the author dealt with the subject in order to bring it more within the scope of practicality than his predecessors have done, and having examined the book with great interest we must confess that this addition to the list of Arabic grammars of the colloquial language is neither so serious nor important as the author or the translator would like us to believe. When we read in the preface that the colloquial language of Egypt is at present only spoken and that it is not written, we come to the conclusion that the author is not aware of the constantly increasing literature in this dialect, and when we read further on that the educated classes look down on the Arabic of the Copts we wonder if he ever visited this country and mixed with the natives, for we are not aware that the Christian Egyptians speak a special dialect different from that of the Mohamedan natives. Such statements as these at the very outset leave an unfavorable impression on the mind of the reviewer, and further examination, which revealed errors of translation and pronunciation at almost every page of the book, did not lead us to modify our opinion, as we shall show. In explaining the alphabet the author uses Arabic type here and there, but in the grammar, stories, and vocabularies he uses only the Latin characters in writing Arabic. If the book is merely for tourists who only study the language in a superficial manner, we fail to see the use of the Arabic type, which is as obscure to them as Chinese; if, for advanced students, the Arabic type should have also been given throughout. The grammar being for the use of tourists, the author should have dealt concisely with the verb which forms the greater part of the grammar. For a tourist only requires sufficient knowledge of Arabic to speak to his concubine or to a shop-keeper; it is therefore absurd to teach him the rules of the doubly weak verbs and of verbs with second and third radicals the same. The author calls his book a practical grammar for tourists; consequently he should have left out what only a student of the language who is a resident in the country would require. The whole book sadly testifies to the want of an Egyptian, or an Englishman thoroughly conversant with Arabic, to read and correct the Arabic part throughout. We wonder if any one will argue with the author that *ingelyz* (English) is feminine? According to him it is correct to say *el ingelyz taiyiba* (the English are good). And where in Egypt did he hear the French called *el feranis*, except in classical works only? He translated "me," in "give me," by *lyie* or *li*, and not *ny* as it should be, and writes *bada'a* for *bada'a* (wares), and *qussad* for *qusad* (opposite), and says *itnasar ragil agniye* (12 rich men) instead of *itnasar ragil gani*. He translates "wife" by *goze*, pl. *gozat*, while we translate these two Arabic words by "walnut, pl. walnuts." Father-in-law he calls *hama*, which is classical, and not by its colloquial name *amm*. *Hadretak* he translates "your presence" and not "your highness," and says *ruh waras en naggar* (go to the carpenter's workshop) instead of *ruh warset en naggar*. "A little water" he translates by *moieye qualaiqil*, and "my pay was reduced" by *mahiyeti it-hassiset*. What *tista'gils kida le*, and *el hugun lissa ma wakhtilus* mean, we only have an idea. Why *el* (the) is made part of the Arabic word as transliterated only the author knows, and we equally disapprove of his writing the personal pronoun when in the objective case as a suffix to the verb.

It would be too long to enumerate all the errors in the book, the above examples being enough to show how much it requires revision by a competent Arabic scholar. The Arabic-English vocabulary is in our opinion of very little practical use; the author should, instead, have made the English Arabic part more comprehensive, or rather less incomprehensive. The only part of the book which lays itself open to less criticism is the transliteration. We quite agree with his system of using only one letter to represent every Arabic sound, but we should have preferred the *sheen* to be represented by *s* with a single instead of a double stroke. It would also have been simpler to represent the *ye* by *y* throughout, instead of three different letters: *y*, *i*, and *z*.

\* Dirr's Colloquial Egyptian Arabic Grammar, for the use of tourists. Translated by W. L. Lyall.

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

Open all the year round.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT, MODERATE CHARGES.

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000  
BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 16th November 1905.  
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.  
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.  
B. NATHAN & Co., A. V. THOMSON,  
Chf. Agents for Alexandria. Secretary for Egypt.

## Calendar of Coming Events

## ALEXANDRIA.

March.  
Sat. 11 Rugby Football. Alexandria v. Royal Berks Regt., at Sporting Club. Kick off 3.30 p.m. sharp. Drummers 2nd R. Berks. v. Saint Andrew Football Club, on Moharrem Bey Common. Kick-off 3.30 p.m.  
Zizinia Theatre. Com. Novelli's company in *Papa Lebonnard*. 9 p.m.  
Monferrato's Hall. Mr. Scott-Leslie's Recital. 9 p.m.  
Alhambra. Variety Entertainment and Ballet. 9.15 p.m.  
Sun. 12 Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m. Abbas Helmy Theatre. Prof. Melides, magician.  
Mon. 13 New Khedivial Hotel. Celebration of 25th anniversary of foundation of Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Society. Banquet. Abbas Helmy Theatre. Return of Italian Operetta Company. 9 p.m.  
Tues. 14 General Meeting Behera Co. 3.30. School for the Blind. Bazaar. Alderson's Garden. Variety Entertainment. 4 p.m.  
Fri. 17 H.B.M.'s Consulate. Meeting British Residents in connection with St. Andrew's Church and Harbour Mission. 4 p.m.  
Sat. 18 Zizinia Theatre. Grand Concert by the Viennese Choral Society.

## CAIRO.

March.  
Sat. 11 Shephard's Hotel. Band Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 4 to 6 p.m. Khedivial Opera House. Italian Opera Company in *Siberia*. 9 p.m. Verdi Theatre. Italian Operetta Company. 9 p.m. Esbekieh Theatre. "Chat Noir" Entertainment. 9 p.m. Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m. Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.  
Savoy Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m. K.S.C. grounds. Opening of Lawn Tennis Tournament.  
Mon. 13 Shephard's Hotel. Small Dance. Observatory Parade Ground. E.A. Military Tournament. 2.30 p.m. Savoy Hotel. Fancy Dress Ball.  
Wed. 15 Mena House. Dance.  
Thurs. 16 Ghezireh Palace Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m.  
Fri. 17 Helouan Sporting Club's Spring Skye Meeting. Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghizeh Boys' Band in afternoon. C.M.S. Compound, Old Cairo. Laying of Foundation Stone of Ethel Pain Memorial Hospital. 4 p.m.  
Sat. 18 Mena House. Venetian Fête. Khedivial Opera House. *Pirates of Penzance*. 9.15 p.m.  
Mon. 20 National Bank of Egypt. General Meeting. 3.30 p.m.  
Wed. 22 K.S.C. Skye Meeting. 3.30 p.m.  
Thurs. 23 Khedivial Sporting Club. Ghezireh Government Schools' Athletic Sports, under Patronage of H.H. the Khedive.  
Fri. 24 Mena House. Gymkhana. Khedivial Opera House. Viennese Choral Society.  
Wed. 29 Rifle Meeting. And two following days.

## CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Prepaid.)

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER. A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. (Comprising all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers. For advertising space in both books apply to Mr. W. E. Wilson, Hotel du Nil, Cairo.

ACCOUNTANT, knowledge English, French, Italian, Arabic, seeks situation. Best testimonials. Offers guarantee. Apply, No. 25,568 "Gazette" offices. 25568-3-1

ENGLISH SPEAKING NURSE or Nursery Maid wanted. Apply, Mrs. McKillop, Cairo. 25570-14-1

FAYOUM.—Dr. J. K. Gabril, Fayoum correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette," is ready to give any information, help, or advice as to the Fayoum province and the surrounding desert, lakes, etc., to companies, banks, firms, merchants, land loan banks, tourists, or others; having a thorough knowledge of the country for the last fifteen years. Write to the above address. 50-43

WANTED, an agent in Egypt for the sale of Varnishes, Paints, and Colors, and good specialties in the painter's trade. A good commission will be paid to a first-class man, and every facility given to do a good business. Apply with fullest particulars as to references, etc., to The Reading Paint Co., Ltd., Reading, England. 25560-3-3

WANTED immediately experienced English-Arabic Customs Clerk. Apply, Agent, Sudan Government Railways, Alexandria. 25561-3-3

WANTED Arab Clerk who can speak and write English for office work at Alexandria. Apply to P.O.B. 349 with testimonials. 25562-6-3

Perspiration and Dust, so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

## CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

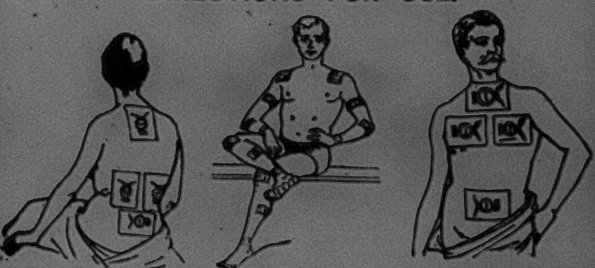
Calvert's Carbolic Ointment contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

## EST. 1847. Allcock's PLASTERS

Are a universal remedy for Pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women). They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain apply a Plaster.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.



For pain in the region of the Kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is a pain apply Allcock's Plaster.

For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or elsewhere, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, cut plaster size and shape required and apply to part affected as shown above.

Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c., &c.,

REMEMBER—Allcock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plaster and have never been equalled as pain-curers. Furthermore, they are absolutely safe as they do not contain belladonna, opium or any poison whatever.

## DAVIES BRYAN &amp; Co.

Continental Hotel Building CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA.

and 35-37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.

## English Tailors Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

## CLOTHES:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch Irish & Harris Tweed. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfit suitable for Tours up the Nile.

## GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUQS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &c.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria.



The Warden Estate Company  
(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

## AVIS

PREMIÈRE ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE  
Messieurs les actionnaires de The Warden Estate Company, Société Anonyme, sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire le mardi 21 Mars 1905 à 4 heures de relevée au Siège Social dans les Bureaux de M.M. Hoare and Russell, au Caire, rue Kasr-el-Nil (immeuble Chawarbi Pasha) pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :

- I Lecture du rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur le premier exercice social.
- II Lecture du rapport du Censeur et fixation de son indemnité.
- III Approbation des Comptes du premier exercice.
- IV Nomination d'un administrateur en remplacement de M.P.D. Mac Gillivray, Administrateur sortant et rééligible.
- V Nomination d'un Censeur pour l'exercice 1905.

Tout Actionnaire a le droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale à condition de déposer ses actions quatre jours avant l'Assemblée, soit au plus tard le 16 Mars 1905, dans l'un des établissements ci-après désignés où il lui sera délivré une carte d'admission.

Au Siège Social au Caire dans les Bureaux de M.M. Hoare and Russell, à la National Bank of Egypt, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., à la Bank of Egypt Ltd., au Crédit Lyonnais, à la Banque Impériale Ottomane, au Caire ou à Alexandrie.

Les dits établissements remettront, sur demande, des formules de procuration aux Actionnaires qui désireraient se faire représenter par un autre actionnaire, (Art. 25 des statuts).

Le Caire, le 1er Mars 1905

Pour le Conseil d'Administration

Le Président

J.W. Williamson.

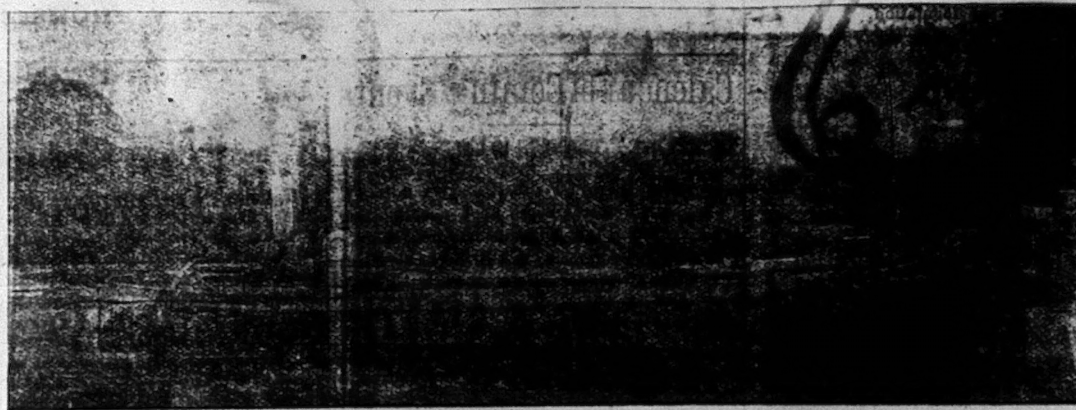
25517-2\*2

# J. S. WATSON,

## STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER,

### GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

#### FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.



BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would call the attention of persons interested in Egyptian trade to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandria gives information as to standings, trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reviews our commerce. The annual subscription is £1 and all British traders should become members. Our London office, 36, New Broad-street E.C., acts as London agency to the Chamber.

## BANQUE IMPÉRIALE OTTOMANE

### CAISSE D'ÉPARGNE

#### SITUATION AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1904.

1850	Dépôts au Caire	L.E.	80.955,009
1860	" à Alexandrie	"	51.599,565
358	" à Port-Saïd	"	20.562,214
3568		L.E.	153.116,788

#### GARANTIES

Dette Egyptienne Unifiée 4 o/o	£	14,300
" " Priviligée 3 1/2 o/o	"	1,580
Defence Loan 4 o/o 1891	"	22,860
Daira Sanieh (obligations) 4 o/o	"	640
Société Anonyme du Béhéra (obligations) 4 o/o	"	7,740
Emprunt Allemand 3 o/o	"	10,000
Emprunt Ottoman (Tribut) 3 1/2 o/o 1894	"	3,500
387 oblig. Chemins de fer Smyrne-Cassaba, 1ère Emission 4 o/o 1894	"	7,740
Obligations 3 o/o Crédit Foncier Egyptien 1886	Oblig.	581
" " " " " 1908	"	1,080
25568-84-1		

## WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

### ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

able showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails

from Monday, 12th, to Sunday, 19th March, 1905.

(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DAYS	DESPATCHES			ARRIVALS
				Ordinary Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	
EUROPE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 12	8 p.m.	Sun. 12 noon	Sat. 11 6 p.m.	Wednes.
	Italian	Brindisi	Wednes.	2 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—
	German	Naples	Wednes.	4 p.m.	noon	—	—
AMERICA & WEST	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	8 p.m.	noon	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
COAST OF AFRICA	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	8 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 12	8 p.m.	Sun. 12 noon	—	—
GREECE...	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Piræus	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	—	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	—	Friday
	Russian	—	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	Mon. 18 & Sun. 19
YBIA	French	Port Said	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Austrian	—	Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	Sunday
	Italian	Alexandria & Brindisi	Wednes.	2 p.m.	noon	—	—
MALTA	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
SUAKIN JEDDAH, MASSOWA & HOEDEIDA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 12	8 p.m.	Sun. 12 noon	—	Wednes.
	Khedivial	Suez	Thursday	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. 6 p.m.	—	—
YAMBO & JEDDAH	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	—
	British	Suez Aden	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
MASSOWA & ASSAB	Italian	—	Monday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
	British	—	Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	noon	—	—
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	French	—	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	—	—	—	—	—	—
JIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA, ZANZIBAR & MADAGASCAR	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSINIA	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Alexandria General Produce Association

### BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 10 Mars 1905.

#### COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						STOCK	
	Angleterre			Continent		*Total		
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles		Cantars
Cette semaine	178 029	10 987	83 167	12 228	21 916	28 80	189 445	1 614 458
Même semaine 1904.	107 999	11 154	84 315	8 195	20 851	20 851	187 081	1 503 969
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	5 087 092	2 988 0	2 032 45	214 472	1 679 94	52 155	4 33 574	—
Même époque 1904	6 088 572	2 941 6	2 242 074	240 770	1 716 040	174 888	4 33 428	—
*BARRÉS.—CETTE SEMAINE 1 001 064 bal. et 14 400 can ; même semaine 1904 : 1 632 balles et 12 355 cantars ; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 48 408 bal. et 372 933 cantars ; même époque 1904 : 39 872 bal. et 305 471 cantars ; Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409 000. * au 1er septembre 1905 cantars 60 000								

#### GRAINES DE COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS			Arrivages	Expor.	
	Angleterre		Continent			Total
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs			Ardebs
Cette semaine	74,306	57,092	15,583	20,674	42	222
Même semaine 1904.	81,407	73,493	1,841	74,874	74	704
A partir du 1 sept. 1904...	2,747,816	1,876,9	1,16,863	1,59,758	22,181	50,342
Même époque 1904	3,156,052	1,849,971	1,276,4	1,973,736	18,057	45,218
*BARRÉS.—CETTE SEMAINE 1,001,064 balles et 14,400 cantars; même semaine 1904 : 1,632 balles et 12,355 cantars; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 : 48,408 bal. et 372,933 cantars; même époque 1904 : 39,872 bal. et 305,471 cantars; Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409,000. * au 1er septembre 1905 cantars 60,000						
Pour les Fèves, Orges, Blés, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 mars et 30 novembre.						

#### FEVES

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS			Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saldi	Béhara	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine ...	48	—	2,955	2,346	57,271	—	72,824
Même semaine 1904.	8,935	—	6,041	10	6,051	—	85,787
A partir du 1 avril 1904....	377,654	1,061	264,811	38,710	583,311	—	—
Même époque 1904	876,025	2,619	183,056	177,631	8,077	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100.							au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 17,800.

#### BLÉ

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS			Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saldi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs		
Cette semaine...	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904...	—	4	679	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1er avril 1904	18.170	80.784	454	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	14.141	116.094	60	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Stock au 1er avril 1905,	ardebs	

#### LENTILLES

	EXPORTATION				STOCK
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine	—	—	—	112	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	679	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	4,637	1,781	679	27
Même époque 1904	—	4,94	5,735	78,788	73,809
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 530.					

#### MAIS

	EXPORTATION				STOCK
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine	874	—	—	28,701	16,742
Même semaine 1904	1,133	—	—	18,974	16,52
Total depuis com. année	5,221	126	—	3,03	2,616
Total année précédente	7,774	198	—	—	21,71
Stock au 1er décembre 1904, ardebs 7,774. Stock au 1er décembre 1905, ardebs —					

#### GRANDES ET GÉNÉRALES.

	EXPORTATION				STOCK
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 530.					

#### PRIX DES CONTRATS.

	EXPORTATION				STOCK
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,500. Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 530.					

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